CREATION



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Wishful experiments

In 1953 Stanley Miller, a PhD student under Harold Urey at the University of Chicago, published a paper on his experiments to test evolutionary theories on the origin of life. He had constructed a sealed apparatus in which water and a mixture of gases thought to have been present on the young Earth were subjected to electric sparks to simulate lightning bolts (see figure).

Electrical spark
(Lightning)

H₂, CH₂, NH₃,
H₂, Cold water

Condenser

Schematic of Miller's apparatus. Image: Yassine Mrabet, on Wikipedia, under the Creative Commons Attribution ShareAlike license version 3.0.

After one week he analysed the resulting yellowish brown liquid and found that 10-15% of the carbon was now in the form of organic compounds, of which 2% was amino acids such as glycine and alanine. Amino acids are the building blocks of proteins, which are essential for life.

His results were seized upon by evolutionists and were given huge publicity by the media, with some irresponsible reports going so far as to claim that he had created

> life in the laboratory! But the truth is very far from this hyperbole. Miller's apparatus did not produce all the amino acids necessary for the construction of the proteins in a living cell, and those it did produce were a 50:50 mixture of laevo and dextro optical isomers ("lefthanded" "righthanded" forms). In virtually all living organisms proteins are built up from only laevo amino acids; any departure from this would lead to a mis-shaped protein which would be extremely unlikely to function properly. The order of the amino acids is also vitally important: haphazard arrangements do not produce working proteins. Furthermore, Miller's experiment was fundamentally flawed in terms of demonstrating the origin of life by chance because the apparatus

had to be carefully designed, showing the necessity of intelligent input.

There the matter ought to rest, but unfortunately evolutionists don't give up their worldview easily. On 16 October 2008 the BBC News website reported that renewed attention was being given to some of Miller's subsequent experiments in which he had injected "hot steam" (an interesting tautology) into his initial mixtures to simulate conditions in a volcano. Reanalysis of Miller's resulting samples by Prof Jeffrey Bada, of the University of California, has revealed that they contain greater concentrations of amino acids, and of greater variety, than in Miller's classic experiment.

At this point any sensible creationist will say, "So what?" for clearly the major flaws indicated above still apply. However, Prof Bada is quoted as saying, "What we suggest is that volcanoes belched out gases just like the ones Stanley had used, and were immediately subjected to intense volcanic lightning. And so each one of those volcanoes could have been a little, local prebiotic factory. And so all of that went into making the material that we refer to as the prebiotic soup". The article then adds, "That material could then have been washed down the flanks of volcanoes into pools or coastal bays, where the building blocks of life might have kick-started evolution".

One cannot help but notice the constraints hedged around these comments: words such as "suggest", "could have been" and "might". Is this really an "And so" story or is it more of a "Just So" story? Somehow I thought science was supposed to be based on hard facts...

This latest turn in the tale of the Miller-Urey experiments has also been picked up by Wikipedia (accessed 18 October 2008; see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miller-Urey) but no such cautious constraint as the word "might" has been included there. The article boldly states, "The secondary experiment conducted by Miller was never published; yet it offers significant evidence of how life started on Earth." So now we know.

Darwin 200

In celebration of the bicentenary of Darwin's birth, the Open University is offering a new level 1 course 'Darwin & evolution'. With the use of an OU-authored book, '99% Ape - How evolution adds up', as the core material to the teaching, the course also examines the alleged flaws in 'intelligent design' - the contention that God is the creator behind the universe and all creatures. The OU says that "prior knowledge of the sciences is not a necessity". Perhaps they think a little scientific knowledge might be a disadvantage for such a course!

Over 90 organisations across the UK are hosting events and exhibitions over the next year to mark Darwin's bicentenary. The Darwin200 celebrations are spearheaded by London's Natural History Museum. Lord Rees from the Charles Darwin Trust says, "As an iconic figure, Darwin is matched only by Newton and Einstein". The OU and the BBC are partners in a series of programmes honouring the man who made it socially acceptable to be agnostic.

In the face of this onslaught, creationist organisations such as CSM will be holding a number of meetings up and down the UK, as we have been doing for 77 years. The Genesis Expo, the only permanent creation-

ist exhibition in the country, will also be expanded to reach passers-by in this premier tourist area. Please pray for us - II Corinthians 10:4-5.

Please also consider putting on your own local creationist event. Wouldn't it be great to have 200 such events taking a stand against Darwin 200.

David Rosevear



Cuttings & Comments from New Scientist

by Dr David Rosevear

2 August p.5 Oh dear, what's the matter with antimatter

"In theory, matter and anti-matter should have been created in equal amounts after the big bang, and the absence of antimatter in the universe remains a mystery." Now scientists at CERN have fired a stream of antiprotons at hydrogen gas in an aluminium cylinder and found that although they were all annihilated within the cylinder, some survived long enough to bounce off the aluminium walls. The result encourages the workers to wonder whether some clusters of antimatter could be surviving in isolated regions of the universe. If half of the original 'creation' was antimatter, this idea seems to be clutching at straws.

9 August p.5 Intelligence isn't all it's cracked up to be [Editorial] with

p.28 Law and disorder

Super-complex systems such as the flow of two-way traffic around obstacles in narrow roads is best allowed to sort itself out, here designated as random evolution, rather than happening by intelligent planning.

The editorial manages to reason from this observation that: "You might say supporters of intelligent design have it backwards: the more we observe the complex workings of our universe, the more we must conclude that no single intelligence could have cre-

ated them." The article on page 28 chooses some strange examples to illustrate not using intelligence. "And in the middle of the night, lights keep stopping cars even when there is no need. The self-organising traffic scheme eliminates these probbecause the lights remain responsive to local demands, for instance sensing an approaching car and changing to green to let it through." Hardly self-organising since some engineer used his intelligence to design the sensor and write the necessary software.

The editor's main concern seems to be to score doubtful points against the ID movement

16 August p.38 More than words

There are unfortunate people, sometimes whole families, who have severe language difficulties. "They have trouble with grammar, writing and comprehension, but above all they find it hard to coordinate the complex sequences of face and mouth movements necessary for fluid speech. Thanks to a single genetic mutation, the conductor cannot conduct, and the result is linguistic chaos. In 2001, geneticists looking for the root of the problem tracked it down to a mutation in a gene they named FOXP2. Normally, FOXP2 coordinates the expression of other genes."

Other species such as bats, birds and bees have their own versions of this gene, many remarkably similar to our own. This observation prompts the article to say "Speech and language didn't just pop up out of nowhere. They're built on very highly conserved and evolutionarily ancient pathways."

Evolution's mechanism is supposed to be mutations acted on by natural selection, yet the mutation in this gene wreaks havoc with language expression. Creation often shows economy. The protein FOXP2 coded for by the *FOXP2* gene in mice differs from that in men by only three amino acids in 715, (a mere whisker) coordinating hundreds of different genes.

Moreover, the identical gene was found in remains of Neanderthal men, suggesting that these post-Babel men could speak.

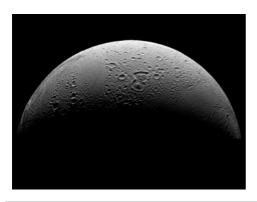
Zebra finch protein FOXP2 is 98 per cent identical to ours, and is active in an area of the brain involved in song learning, especially in chicks learning chirping patterns.

When researchers inhibited the expression of the FOXP2 gene in young finches, "the birds had difficulties in developing new tunes and their songs became garbled." Bats, which use various systems of sonar navigation, have "incredible diversity" in this gene.

This suggests complex design rather than evolution, yet the article concludes: "Though talkative mice are likely to remain in the realm of cartoons for the foreseeable future, the FOXP2 story has already taught us important lessons about evolution and our place in the natural world. It shows that our much vaunted linguistic skills are more the result of genetic redeployment that outand-out innovation. It seems that the quest to understand how we stand apart from other animals is instead leading to a deeper appreciation of what unites us." Coincidentally, the following article (p.42) was an interview with an encryption agent working to safeguard electronic transactions by using codes that are hard to break. Should we perhaps leave nature to develop these codes by natural evolution? No-one would suggest anything so silly!

16 August p.45 We're special and you know it

This is a review of the book 'Human: The science behind what makes us unique' by Michael S. Gazzaniga. The book "explores recent research that shows that human brain structure, from gross anatomy down to the molecular scale, is significantly different from that of other species ... This is a useful cognitive tool for forward planning, and it may also underlie the uniquely human impulses to create art and engage in scientific enquiry."



Northern polar region of the moon Enceladus. Image: NASA (in the public domain).

23 August p.7 Fountains of life?

"The Cassini spacecraft has finally located the geysers on the moon Enceladus that are spewing water, ice and organic molecules into Saturn's ring system...

"One of the puzzles surrounding Enceladus is that it seems too small to generate enough heat to melt its water. Nevertheless, the presence of liquid water has led to speculation that conditions there make it ripe for life."

Evolutionary thinking dates the solar system at 4.7 billion years old, so a small moon of Saturn should have radiated away any initial heat by now. However, a created universe only some 6,000 years old could retain sufficient heat to have hot geysers. Moreover, water alone cannot create life. as Louis Pasteur demonstrated.

23 August p.48 How to breed a model citizen

In 1926 Soviet biologist Ilia Ivanov went to West Africa to produce an ape-human hybrid by artificial insemination. "Five women offered to carry half-ape babies in the interests of science...

"So why did Ivanov want so badly to produce a baby that was half-ape, half-

human? And why did the Bolsheviks encourage him? When Ivanov put his proposal to the Academy of Sciences he painted it as the experiment that would prove men had evolved from apes. 'If he crossed an ape and a human and produced viable offspring then that would mean Darwin was right about how closely related we are' says Etkind. When Ivanov approached the government, he stressed how proving Darwin right would strike a blow against religion, which the Bolsheviks were struggling to stamp out. Success would not only bolster the reputation of Soviet science but provide useful anti-religious propaganda to boot.

Ivanov could see more clearly the divide between biblical Christianity and Darwinism than our present Archbishop of Canterbury Rowan Williams!

30 August p.26 Power up

The Large Hadron Collider at CERN is about to go ballistic. Some are predicting the end of the world!

"The LHC's microscopic fireball is the closest we can get to recreating conditions last seen less than a trillionth of a second after the big bang, when the particles and forces that shaped today's universe began to emerge...

"The LHC might help us to finally crack what are arguably the biggest mysteries in physics, starting with the origin of mass and the disappearance of antimatter. It could reveal what makes up the majority of matter in the universe, the so-called dark matter that is invisible to our telescopes. And it might tell us about the very nature of space-time itself. Do extra dimensions of space exist in addition to the three we live in? Are there mini black holes? The LHC is more than

a machine. It is the intellectual quest of our age."

But then again:

"Or the theory could turn out horribly different. 'The nightmare scenario is no Higgs, no supersymmetry, no anything apart from known particles,' says Chiara Mariotti, co-leader of the search for the Higgs on CMS. That would mean rethinking everything from scratch'... 'and we'd probably never listen to theorists again."

So, it's not all bad news.

30 August p.38 Welcome to the virosphere

Viruses come in all shapes and sizes – possibly 100 million varieties. They are found everywhere from hot springs to deserts to polar lakes. They contain genes, and up to 80 per cent of these viral genes are previously unknown and their function a mystery. [This is hardly surprising since genomics is a new science.] Although they can only reproduce as parasites within a host cell, they sometimes take up permanent residence.

Could our genes have originally been viral genes? After years of supposing that neo-Darwinism explained evolution, it is here postulated that viruses are "a creative evolutionary force of unparalleled reach and power."

The article asks: "How did natural selection come up with a marvel as complex as the human brain?" Well, if mutations can't do the trick, maybe viruses can. Mutations carry a health risk. But so do viruses.

6 September p.12 Soundbites

"'Healthy debate is so important and valuable in our schools. I am a proponent of teaching both' – Sarah Palin, who was this week selected as Republican candidate for US vice-president, talking two years ago about whether intelligent design should be taught in schools alongside evolution."

Kevin McCandless, a reporter with the American CNS News, interviewed your reviewer, and the CSM got a mention on the CNS website.

13 September p.13 How big-brained Neanderthals lost breeding battle

"Adults today have smaller brains than both early modern humans and Neanderthals, and Zolikofer says that less time and energy spent growing a brain sped up sexual maturation and led to more babies... We have beaten the Neanderthals not because we were smarter, but because we bred like rabbits."

All the evidence from bones and tools shows that Neanderthals were as smart as we are. They were fully human but living under hard climatic conditions during the ice age that followed the great flood. They were short of the sunshine vitamin D.

The descent of man towards a smaller brained modern version is hardly the forward march of evolution. Accumulated mutations lead us ever further from the perfect brain and body of the first Adam. We cannot of our own willpower spend less time and energy growing big brains; any more than by taking thought can we add one cubit to our stature. Nor is there evidence that the children of larger families have smaller brains.

This is a prime example of an evolutionary Just So story.

13 September p.46 Myths, morality and persuasion

This is a book, The Noble Lie, by Barry Greenberg, reviewed by the moral philosopher Mary Midgley.

"For instance, Greenberg explains how alcoholism's transition from vice to dis-

ease was a welcome one, especially following Prohibition. It was long viewed as an allergy, though the specific allergen persistently failed to appear. Even today, neither its disease-nature nor any possible cures have manifested themselves. Regardless, people are happy to accept the idea that addiction is a medical illness, perhaps, Greenberg suggests, because of our ambivalence towards the role of pleasure and our uncertainties about free will and self-determination... "Sometimes the noble lie works the other way round. In a chapter on homosexuality, Greenberg shows how humane concerns first led people to prefer a medical to a criminal definition, but conflict followed concerning the disrespect medical definition implied toward what should perhaps be viewed as a free life choice... a move decided not by scientific facts but by political and moral attitudes."

Greenberg cites a clear-headed and callous murderer who should not have been forced to accept the defence of schizophrenia at his trial because he was evil and not sick. If he is a madman "he is not one of us. But he is."

The unpopular lesson of this book is that we need to take responsibility for our actions and attitudes, and offer clear moral guidance and discipline to our children.

13 September p.48 A Cathedral for the 21st century

The New Scientist resident atheist Lawrence Krauss here exults in the commissioning of the Large Hadron Collider, set to discover the hypothetical Higgs Bosun commonly called the 'God particle'. "This is guaranteed to change our understanding of what makes the universe tick, and to shed real light on its origins.

"Cathedrals celebrate the glory of God: the LHC will celebrate the glory of the natural world, and our uncanny ability to uncover its hidden details." At the moment it has been shut down by an accident. It cost \$9billion to build.

20 Sept P.4 Creating a controversy

"A week of rows over creationism in the scientific establishment claimed a prominent casualty as the Roy-Society's director of education, Michael Reiss, stepped down on Tuesday. Speaking at the British Association for the Advancement of Science (BA) festival last week, Reiss called for creationism to be discussed in UK science classes. Reiss, an evolutionary biologist who is also an ordained Church of England priest, said the rise in religious fundamentalism in the UK means that 'creationism is best seen by science teachers not as a misconception but as a world

"Although the Royal Society rapidly reiterated its opposition to teaching creationism as science, sharp criticism ensued, with Nobel prizewinners Richard Roberts, John Sulston and Harry Kroto urging that Reiss resign. He did." What Rev Prof Michael Reiss actually said was that if a school pupil challenged evolution, the teacher would get nowhere by rubbishing creationism. The teacher should engage in discussion in order to show that evolution was science and Creation faith. Richard Dawkins opined that having a priest in charge of education policy for the Royal Society was worthy of a Monty Python sketch. Press reports said the RS should not have asked for Reiss' resignation. Science education should be about open discussion. One good outcome for CSM was a visit by a BBC journalist to the Genesis Expo in Portsmouth, with an interview with curator Ross Rosevear (with Ross' photo in front of a display) all reported on the BBC web site. As a result www.csm.org.uk and our newly created www.genesisexpo.co.uk both received an unusual number of hits.

20 September p.9 Genes tell plants when to wake up and stretch

"Genes have been discovered that trigger a plant's growth spurt just before dawn... The timing of the early-morning growth spurt is choreographed by a plant's circadian 'clock', which is reset by changes in light at dawn and dusk. The clock dictates when most physiological processes happen throughout the day, such as the uptake of water and the breakdown of starch... The wake-up call works by triggering a flood of hormones before dawn that stimulate growth... They found that 71 hormone genes were turned on in the early morning after being activated by light."

The researchers found that 55 of the 71 genes had an identical region of DNA that when bound by a specific protein, triggers the production of hormones.

Here we have a large number of genes and a protein making specific hormones regulated by the daily light changes. Getting a part of this concerted process right would have no advantage, so it could not have evolved piecemeal. The whole system, like all such plant and animal systems, was designed by an unimaginable Intelligence – the Lord Jesus Christ Himself (John chapter 1).

27 September p.12 A wolf's dark pelt is a gift from the dogs

The article argues that dogs are descended from grey wolves, *Canis lupus*, and some have further interbred with wolves. The black fur is thought to have been from a mutation in dogs, since passed on to a few wolves. The team looked at 53,000 genetic variants to confirm that dogs were domesti-

cated from wolves from the Middle East. Near to Mount Ararat, maybe?

- 27 September p.14 Their will be done "US presidential candidates are vying for the evangelical vote. Where does that leave science and science education?
- "Asked at what point human rights should be assigned, John McCain replied with confidence: 'At the moment of conception'." Barack Obama gave a woolly response to the same question.
- "A failure on his part to win evangelical votes could have a significant impact on the way that some science is done and taught in the US... For some religious voters, Obama's support for gay marriage and abortion rights represents an insurmountable barrier.
- "What would it mean for science? Researchers might find that current restrictions limiting the number of embryonic stem cells that can be used in federally funded research would stay in place."

The US Supreme "court shifted to the right after two recent Bush appointments, and McCain has pledged to continue this trend, which would create a favourable climate for overturning abortion laws and other religiously motivated issues.

"By assigning rights to the embryo, it would probably make both abortion and stem cell research illegal... The trainwreck strategy could also reshape the teaching of evolution. McCain has said that intelligent design (ID), the idea that a divine force guided evolution, should 'probably not' be taught in science classes. When running for governor of Alaska in 2006, Palin talked about the need to teach both creationism and evolution, but she later said that she would not push school boards to add the former to their curricula." She said "Stem cell

research that would end in destruction of life, I couldn't support."

27 September p.28 Unknown Earth: our planet's seven biggest mysteries

"It's the place we call home, but there is much about planet Earth that remains frustratingly unknown. How did it form from a cloud of dust? How did it manage to nurture life?..."

The fundamental differences between the eight planets of our solar system show that we did not condense from the same cloud of dust, apart from the problem of how the dust got to stick together. The fact that our best informed efforts have failed to get close to making life tells us that life couldn't be nurtured by chance. And did the conditions on Earth come about by chance? "We know that its distance from the sun provides the right amount of heat and light to make the planet habitable, but that alone is not enough. Without the unique mix of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus and sulphur that makes up living things, and without liquid water on the planet's surface, life as we know it could not have evolved." Not that umpteen laboratory experiments with optimal conditions and ingredients have managed to evolve or create life, as Urey, Miller and their followers have found. "Darwin envisaged life emerging in a 'warm little pond'; in fact, it was almost certainly a hot, briny cauldron." Such confidence! "Here we are faced with a chicken-and-egg situation: for DNA to do its thing it needs proteins, vet the blueprints for those proteins are provided by the DNA."

"Our planet's climate is remarkably stable, and has remained in a narrow liveable range for almost 4 billion years ... On Earth, the moon has played an additional role in keeping the climate habitable. It damps wobbles that would otherwise cause Earth's axis to tilt wildly." Quite a coincidence that, like Goldilocks' supper and bed, everything is just right! And DNA's blueprint doesn't sound like chance either.

11 October p.16 Seals have scuba tank built in

"An oxygen reservoir within seals' muscles could explain how they can dive under water for up to 80 minutes at a time without taking a breath.

"Seal muscle contains 20 times as much myoglobin – a protein that stores and transfers oxygen within their cells – as humans. Seals also stop breathing for 20 minutes at a time while asleep on land, which probably helps them conserve energy."

During breathing, haemoglobin in the blood bonds to oxygen in the air. Circulation carries the blood from the lungs to the muscles, where myoglobin, that has a great-



A seal at Lincoln Zoo, UK. Image: J. Lin at www.sxc.hu

er capacity for bonding oxygen than haemoglobin, takes it on. As the muscles do work, sugar is oxidised by the bonded oxygen, giving up carbon dioxide. This product is passed to the haemoglobin and expelled into the lungs. The acidity of carbonic acid aids its take-up by the blood.

The globins are precisely structured organo-metallic complexes. In humans, it only takes one small mutation in haemoglobin to give blood the shape of a sickle and spoil its ability to fully do its job.

Not only does the haemoglobin have to be exactly right, but it is of no use without the myoglobin. A seal without this extra supply of myoglobin would have to resort to a rod and line to catch its food!

11 October p.18 Sick as a dog

"Last month...a BBC documentary argued that winners of dog shows are selected chiefly on appearance and movement, at the expense of their health and well-being...Pedigree breeders use a closed studbook system, in which only descendants from an initial population of animals can be bred, but this inevitably increases the risk of inherited disorders... Many dogs now have inherited disorders that inflict so much suffering it is unkind to keep them alive."

This BBC programme has highlighted the fact that there are limits to the amount of variation possible within a kind of creature. Evolution theory postulates that this microevolution, or variation, if carried to extremes leads to new kinds evolving. Rather it leads to suffering and death.

See also CSM's latest pamphlet, no. 372, "Pedigree Dogs Refute Darwinism".

25 October p.15 'Jumping gene' leapt into ancient mammals' DNA

"Mobile DNA that can jump between plant and bacterial species once hopped

between diverse mammalian species... Though they can relocate within an individual's genome they were not thought able to switch species."

A team of geneticists have found near-identical lengths of *SPIN*, a jumping gene, in creatures as diverse as opossums, frogs and a "hedgehog-like relative of elephants" (not comfortable to ride upon).

Firstly, we should note that bacteria have a special apparatus, known as a pilus, for transferring lengths of DNA between themselves. Multi-celled creatures, including mammals, have no such thing.

Secondly, similar genes are common to many mammals because mammals have many proteins in common.

To claim that the presence of *SPIN*, a jumping gene, in several diverse mammals is due to sharing of genetic information between them is spin indeed, a jumping to the wrong conclusion.

1st November p.48 Will unreason or reason prevail?

On the eve of the US presidential election, Lawrence Krauss takes a last opportunity to snipe at the republican team of McCain and Palin. "Faith lies in the realm of human activity that has little to do with reason..." he writes, lampooning Senator Palin's belief in creationism and McCain's doubts that climate change is largely due to human activity. Both are against human embryonic stem cell research that destroys potential people.

This stark stacking of evolutionism against biblical faith ("dinosaurs and humans cohabited") must be an embarrassment to Christians who imagine that the Creator must have used evolutionary processes so that His invisible power and Godhead could be clearly seen (Romans 1:20). Our mission as creation scientists is to show that true science is in line with biblical

truth. Evolution is the great barrier to belief in the saving faith of Christ.

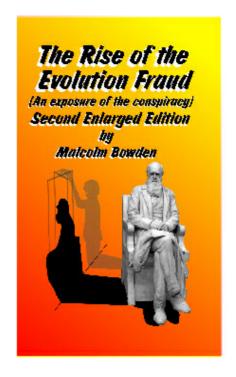
New Publication

The Rise of the Evolution Fraud (Second Enlarged Edition) Malcolm Bowden, Sovereign Publications, 2008, pb., 224pp., Available from CSM at £9.95 + P&P.

Few realise that the theory of evolution was imposed upon an unwitting public by the long term efforts of a small group of men working together behind the scenes. Lyell wrote about the supposed "long ages" of geology deliberately to undermine the "Mosaic account", i.e. Genesis. Lyell then manipulated Darwin, fresh from the Beagle and still a creationist, to write about Evolution. This allowed the anti-Christians to then claim that "science" had no need of God - with all the social repercussions that would follow. The nine members of the anti-Christian "X-Club", now in full control of all the major scientific institutions, ensured that only papers supporting evolution were published, and that only evolutionists were appointed to the newly emerging universities. This second edition reveals that this was only part of a much larger conspiracy by revolutionists to overthrow the members of the Anglican church who held all the important scientific posts and ultimately the monarchy. The links between evolutionists and revolutionists are exposed, and the decline of this nation and others is demonstrated. The takeover of the Royal Society by ridiculing references to God, and many other similar subterfuges, are set out.

Additional chapters in this new edition include: The 1986 Oxford Union debate

about evolution vs. creation that was so damaging to evolution that it was expunged from their records! The furious debates between evolutionists and mathematicians that had little publicity. The atheists' takeover of the Royal Society (that was started by Puritans) by ridiculing any mention of God. The conspiracy behind evolution that was part of a much larger political revolution. Christian compromises with evolution examined. The disastrous laws against family life by the Bolsheviks after the Russian revolution that had to be rescinded. Are creation and evolution truly scientific? The Evolutionist's bleak future Did Britain have a special place in God's plans? - and much else!



Meetings in prospect

Saturday 7th February at Wyvern Technical College, Fair Oak, Southampton. Day conference, *Demolishing Darwinian Delusions* with five CSM speakers. Contact 02380 695786. Summary:

9.30am How the New Testament writers interpret Genesis 1-11.

10.30am A: Archaeological evidence against Human Evolution.

B: A Pictorial Tour through the Fossil Record and Intelligent Design.

C: The Human Body – a proof against Darwinian evolution.

11.30am Darwin's Theory – what was obviously wrong about it in 1859.

12.30pm Lunch.

2pm D: The Early Chinese Language - evidence of Biblical Origins

E: Darwin's Theory – what science has overturned since 1859

F: The History of Evolution and Deep Time 3pm: Recent Scientific Difficulties within Darwinism

3.45pm: Q & A to assembled Panel

4.15 pm Closing Worship

4.30 pm finish

Saturday 14th February at Murray Edwards College, University of Cambridge, a public meeting involving a discussion of Darwinism versus creationism featuring,

among others, Professor Michael Reiss who was recently pressurised to resign over his views on teaching creationism in schools, and Dr David Rosevear, chairman of CSM.

Saturday 21st February, a creation day at New Milton Baptist Church, (east of Christchurch) Hampshire with Geoff Chapman of the Creation Resources Trust and CSM's David Rosevear.

Monday to Friday, 4th to 8th May, Residential creation holiday at Brunel Manor, Torquay, with CSM's David Rosevear and KT. This super venue with en suite facilities costs £225 half board. Contact 01803 329333. See www.brunelmanor.com

Monday to Friday, 3rd to 7th August at Eastbourne, Sussex, 9th European Creationist Congress, cost £110 plus accommodation in B&Bs, contact 01323 732788.

Articles in the Journal are generally by the editor, R. Cambridge, unless otherwise stated. Articles, letters, notes and other contributions from new writers are warmly welcome.

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